

New Spring Goods  
ELEMENT T. COOTE  
from Philadelphia  
Articles, and an  
of British, India, French  
Seasonable Goods, which  
cheap. Amongst them are  
Levantine  
ros de Naples  
figured Silks, very rich  
black and white figured, and  
tins  
laid, striped and coloured  
figured and fancy striped  
Handkerchiefs and  
laid and figured Handkerchiefs  
anton Crapes  
transparent white Velvet  
rump Trimmings  
rump'd and plain Italian  
ambrie, Jacquet, Book, and  
Muslins  
ancy Muslins and Gingham  
ingham and Muslin Robes  
ilk Suspenders and Elastic  
blue and yellow Nankeen  
ambrie Prints, new style  
alencia and Marcelline  
independent Handkerchiefs  
entlemen's Leghorn Hats  
thread Lace and Edgings  
figured and plain Patent  
ribbons, a superb assortment  
children's, misses' and ladies'  
Shoes full assortment  
black Denmark Satin and  
nelle Slippers  
Disse's Gimp Bonnets  
lansome Gimp Bands  
Wilmington and Oxford  
Printed Furniture Calico  
alicoes and Shawls  
rown and bleached Shirting  
and Sheeting  
laid, Stripes, and Chambray  
Reticules  
4 and 4-4 Checks  
27-11

REMOVAL.  
The subscriber respectfully  
friends, and the public  
has removed his Store  
mer place, immediately  
north side of Pennsylvania  
between Gen. Walter Jones'  
Mr. Gibson's Grocery  
has just opened a fresh  
Dry Goods;  
ong there are many fine  
cles for Ladies; and hopes  
continuance of public favour  
July 27-31 JOHN ALL

Dr. Staughton's Address  
OR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN  
AND BY DAVIS AND TOWN  
THE ADDRESS  
Delivered at the  
9th January, 1822.  
the Rev. Dr. William  
President of the Institution  
Price 25 cents—and a liberal  
larger quantities.  
Feb 2—

REMOVAL  
JOSEPH GIBSON has the  
informing his friends, both  
and Georgetown, that he  
moved his Grocery Store from  
to Washington City, on the  
vania Avenue, adjoining the  
Gen. Walter Jones, and  
the Old Theatre, where he  
hand, and intends to keep a  
ortment of Groceries and  
sisting principally of the  
mentioned articles, viz.  
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson,  
Souchong Teas,  
Coffee and Chocolate,  
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,  
Cogniac Brandy, (old and new),  
each do.  
Holland Gin, Common do.  
Whiskey, Jamaica Spirit,  
Madira, Lisbon, and Tawny  
Mallice, Pepper, Starch, Blue,  
Indigo,  
Mould, Dye, and Spermaceti  
Yellow, White, and Brown  
like as has on hand, and  
ing for sale,  
Printing Paper, Cartridge  
Writing do. of every kind  
Blank Letters, Journals, Di  
Memorandum do. and all  
Books.  
Quills, Sealing Wax, Waf  
knives, Counting-house do  
Tapes, Lead Pencils, Pocket  
&c. &c. With every article  
Stationary line. All of which  
sell at small profits for Cash.  
G. wishing to close his old  
in Georgetown, requests  
indebted to him to make  
to grant any longer indulgence  
mar 9-11

The Land Office  
General Agency  
removed to 5th Street, near  
del, where persons are respect  
id to call who have any bus  
act in this city, in which  
of an Agent may be con  
essary, or can be rendered  
uch of the purchases of the  
as failed to avail themselves  
visions of the Act of Congress  
ch, 1821, can, through the  
Office, have their relinq  
e, or declarations filed, if  
be made before the 1st  
conformably to the Act  
ilist.  
eds recorded, and taxes  
lying in the Illinois, Ma  
ansas.  
N. B. VAN LAM  
Washington  
8-11

PRINTING,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THE COLUMBIAN

RELIGION SCIENCE

# The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,  
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,  
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,  
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1822.

[No. 29.]

**COLUMBIAN STAR,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,  
BY ANDREW & MEEHAN,  
NORTH E STREET,  
WASHINGTON CITY.  
—Three Dollars per annum,  
before the first of June: Four  
if payment is deferred to a sub-  
sequent date.  
Advertisements by the square, 50 cts.  
succeeding insertion, 25 cts.  
Communications, and letters relating  
to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to  
the publishers. In every in-  
stance this is not attended to by  
the publishers, the postage will be  
paid by them.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
THE COLUMBIAN STAR.  
RELIGION OF THE CHRISTI-  
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The heavenly truths attired,  
to be seen, to be admired.

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trines,—and the effects which it has  
actually produced in the conduct of  
those who have embraced it.

From the pages of history, we  
learn the state of mankind in that  
period which a little preceded the  
introduction of Christianity. If  
we except the descendants of  
Abraham, superstition and gross  
idolatry covered the world. The  
Arts and Sciences were in an un-  
precedented state of cultivation.—  
Systems of morality and religion  
were formed, but they were at best  
the fine wrought speculations of  
bewildered reason, and partook of  
the prejudices of the age in which  
they appeared. And in them all,  
was this capital defect, that they  
wanted motives to induce a com-  
pliance. Some daring geniuses,  
like the philosophers of modern  
times, attempting to carry their  
speculations beyond the acme of  
human reason, endeavoured to pe-  
netrate the pavilion that encircles  
the eternal Throne; but finding it  
utterly impervious to their weak  
intellects, they began to doubt, and  
even deny the existence of a first  
cause, independent of nature, and  
also of a future state of rewards  
and punishments. Under such  
sentiments, sin held undisturbed  
empire in the human soul and  
reigned predominant through every  
department of the moral and in-  
tellectual world. No sufficient  
curb was imposed on the passions.  
No gentle emollients were ap-  
plied to soften the ferocious dispo-  
sitions of the heart. Their very  
amusements were scenes at which  
humanity weeps and modesty hides  
her face. Vices of the most atro-  
cious kind were not only tolerated  
but countenanced. Their religi-  
ous worship in general, was level  
with the lowest point of human  
degradation. Theft, drunkenness,  
debauchery and suicide, were ad-  
vocated by their greatest legisla-  
tors and philosophers, and no fa-  
vourable omen inspired a hope of  
better days. But the political, not  
less than the moral and literary  
state of the world at this period,  
is worthy attention. Unknown to  
the proud tyrants of the East, the  
seven hills of Rome cradled an in-  
fant empire, to whose rising glory  
conquest after conquest was silently  
adding, till she was prepared to  
wrest the sceptre from those con-  
querors and reign mistress of the  
world. In that wonderful shaking  
of the nations, which began with  
the downfall of the Assyrian, and  
ended with the formation of the  
Roman empire, there was a re-  
markable concurrence of events,  
all tending to the same important  
end, which, while it mocked the  
pride of human wisdom, displayed  
the wise designs of Him "who  
sees the end from the beginning."  
Man was aspiring after conquest  
and glory; but God was preparing  
the world for the introduction of  
His own Son, and paving the way  
for the spread of His benign reli-  
gion. It was for this Alexander  
sung paeans of triumph in the East,  
and Caesar wore laurels of victory  
in the West. For this, Augustus  
rose through seas of blood to im-  
perial power; and then gave peace  
to a troubled world. The storm  
which had so long desolated the  
earth, was now succeeded by a se-  
rene sky. The bloody temple of  
Janus was shut—the din of arms  
was hushed, and the groans of the  
dying in the fields of slaughter  
were lost in the songs of universal  
peace. A period, that can compare  
with this, is not to be found in the  
annals of man. The greatest em-  
pire that ever existed was at the  
highest pinnacle of its glory.—  
Egypt, Persia, and Greece had  
emptied their noble and scientific  
stores into its bosom. Every sub-  
ject relating to physics, morals or  
religion, was freely canvassed, and  
no domineering tyrant awed man  
to silence. This was the era in  
which Christ appeared in the world  
and taught that religion which eigh-  
teen revolving centuries of perse-  
cution and malignant obloquy have  
not been able to destroy. Agree-  
ably to prophecy, "He sprang up  
as a root out of dry ground," when  
to human appearance, there was  
not the least prospect of His ever  
rising into importance, much less  
of His establishing a religion, which

should survive the dissolution of  
empires and the "crush of worlds."  
Not arrayed with dazzling magni-  
ficence to charm; nor girded with  
a deadly sword to destroy, He cap-  
tivated only by displays of good-  
ness, and conquered only by the  
force of truth. His life was the  
unwearied exercise of benevolence.  
At His word, the harbingers of  
death retired—the troubled consci-  
ence became tranquil—suffusions  
of joy o'erspread the brow of sor-  
row and sadness, and Satan stood  
abashed,

"And felt how awful goodness is."

To describe the excellencies of  
His moral character, and paint the  
many interesting scenes which ac-  
companied His ministry, is a task,  
from which I retire with solemn  
diffidence. Angels, from their  
lofty seats bent downward—sang  
His birth in seraphic strains, and  
beheld with wonder the conde-  
scending love and mercy of their  
God. When He groaned, and  
died, they wept—but when He  
left the tomb and commissioned  
His disciples to preach His gospel  
in all the world, new notes of praise  
were added to their songs.

The only event in ecclesiastical  
history, which admits a compari-  
son with the propagation of Chris-  
tianity, is the success of Moham-  
medanism. But let the contrast  
be drawn, and even the child will  
not doubt to which the palm of ex-  
cellence belongs. At the age in  
which Mahomet appeared, every  
circumstance concurred to favour  
impotence. A dark night of igno-  
rance, superstition and anarchy  
had succeeded the bright day of  
Augustan glory. The light of  
Christianity shone but feebly thro'  
the rising mists of popery. The  
tottering empires of Rome and  
Persia gave an inviting prospect  
to proud ambition. Mahomet saw  
the object of his wishes to be  
attainable. Assuming the prerog-  
atives of deity, he promised a  
paradise of sensual delights, to all  
who should bathe their hands in  
the blood of his enemies. Having  
collected a band of unfeeling Arabs,  
we see him grasping at the sceptre  
of despotic power, and dealing  
death to every opposer. How  
widely different is the character of  
Him who did violence to no one,  
but prayed for His enemies, and  
taught and practised the most re-  
fined and ennobling virtue! Yet  
sad picture of human nature! Ma-  
homet has, this day, more followers  
than the "Prince of Peace." The  
religion of Christ was never propa-  
gated by fraud, intrigue or violence.  
A few simple fishermen were sent  
to publish it to the world, and so  
wonderful was their success, that  
in a few years it spread through the  
Roman empire, "Caesar's house-  
hold" not excepted. Mahomet,  
by his skill in systematic decep-  
tion, prevailed among an ignorant  
and barbarous people—but the  
followers of Immanuel—the illite-  
rate sons of Galilee triumphed  
gloriously in learned and polite  
Athens—among the brazen beasts  
of Corinth, and in haughty, proud,  
imperial Rome. To suppose with  
the Deist, that the Christian reli-  
gion is an imposture, because it  
professes to be confirmed by mira-  
cles, and yet to admit, as we must,  
that it was propagated by such  
humble instruments; is to admit  
an effect, not less miraculous,  
than any on which the divine au-  
thority of the scriptures rests.

But, we are not left to judge of  
the excellency of the Christian re-  
ligion, solely by the character or  
success of those, who first publish-  
ed it to the world. Recorded by  
the faithful pen of inspiration, it  
has descended to us, clothed in its  
native simplicity and purity.—  
Whether we consider the subli-  
mity of the style, or the excellency  
of the doctrines contained in the  
Gospel, we discover that impress  
of the "King of Kings" which  
proves it to have been coined in  
the mint of Heaven.

"Whatever shocks, or gives the least offence  
To virtue, delicacy, truth or sense  
(Try the criterion, 'tis a faithful guide.)  
Nor has, nor can have scripture on its side."

Let the champions of infidelity  
come forward with their proudest  
labours—let pagan philosophy de-  
liver up its richest stores—let the

Mussulman produce the brightest  
gem of which his religion can  
boast; when compared with the  
unlaboured productions of the  
simple "Gallileans," they fade  
like the glimmering taper under a  
meridian sun. Unlike the narrow,  
and selfish principles of every hu-  
man production,—the Gospel  
breathes a spirit of universal be-  
nevolence, and is adapted to the  
wants of man in every age and every  
climate. Rejecting every scheme  
of worldly ambition, it aims only  
at diffusing happiness and peace  
through the universe of God. En-  
lightened by its benign rays, man  
no longer considers himself a fa-  
therless orphan, abandoned to the  
mercy of blind accident, or sub-  
ject to the capricious control of—  
"God partial, changeful, passionate unjust."

The world becomes an harmoni-  
ous system wherein all things are  
directed by the same wise Being,  
and tend to the same great and be-  
nevolent end. No longer terrified  
at every unusual calamity, or per-  
plexed that—  
"A Virtue should sometimes starve while vice is  
fed"—  
he is not obliged to invent new  
modes of expiation, nor erect al-  
tars to "unknown gods."

From the light of nature, man  
learns that there is a God to whom  
worship is due; but discovers no  
way by which the sinner can ac-  
ceptably approach His throne. It  
takes him from the delusive haunts  
of sensual pleasure, and chains  
him to the throne of eternal jus-  
tice, while the eye of Omniscience  
flashes indignation and wrath up-  
on his guilty soul. No cry for  
mercy can be heard amid the  
thunders of a violated law—no tear  
of penitence quench the fire kind-  
led by the breath of Jehovah. But  
in the Religion of Christ, a voice  
from the "Sanctum Sanctorum"  
of Heaven's high temple, says to  
the trembling sinner, "LIVE."—  
The first-born of heaven, by tak-  
ing upon Him that nature which  
had sinned, and making a sin-off-  
fending of Himself, in the great,  
mysterious and necessary con-  
nexion—"God-man;" He secured  
the honour of the violated law, and  
changed its thunders into the mild,  
inviting voice of mercy. The re-  
bel feels with extreme wonder  
and delight, his chains fall off, and  
silken cords supply their place.—  
The wilderness of the world bloss-  
oms around him, and he feasts on  
richer fruit than ever cheered the  
heart of man in paradise. His  
soul is tranquil in the hour of dan-  
ger. The bitter cup of affliction  
is sweetened by the kind assurances  
of paternal love. The tomb of  
nature is no longer a gloomy ca-  
vern. When called to enter, he  
is heard to exclaim—"Welcome  
death—welcome Christ—welcome  
everlasting glory!" Unhappy,  
self-deluded Deist! Why deprive  
yourself of the consolations of  
Christianity? Why reject the in-  
carnation of Christ because a mys-  
tery, when the motion of a finger  
is not less incomprehensible?—  
Why labour to destroy that hope  
which animates the soul of the be-  
liever? Is his religion a dream?  
He can say with Tully, "it is a  
pleasant one—why would you  
awake me?" Is it a reality? you  
are deeply interested to know and  
feel its worth. But let us consid-  
er the effects which this religion  
of heavenly origin has actually  
produced in the conduct of those  
who have embraced it. And here,  
I need not refer you to the peace-  
ful lives of the primitive Christians,  
nor show how their religion, like  
an overflowing river, swept away  
both the altar and idol of heathen  
worship. The present age exhi-  
bits lucid proofs of its happy ef-  
fects. Cast your eyes over Chris-  
tendom, and where is the philoso-  
pher who dares advocate intem-  
perance or suicide? Where is the  
law that makes provision for the  
murder of a decrepid parent, or a  
weak and deformed child? Where  
is the man, who, influenced by the  
principles of Christ's Gospel, can  
like the unfeeling stoic, be delight-  
ed with seeing his fellow-crea-  
tures, butcher one another "civilly,  
politely or genteelly?"  
(To be concluded in our next.)

**MISSIONARY.**  
**FOREIGN.**  
MISSION AT SANDWICH ISLANDS.  
Concluded.  
*Friendly attentions of the Kings.*  
July 24.—I went over the river  
to visit the kings, and invited  
them to come to the mission  
house, whenever it should be con-  
venient for them. Reho-reho said,  
"shall we go now?" I replied,  
"If that would be pleasant to you,  
it certainly would be agreeable to  
us." They came over the river  
together in a little boat, and I  
was brought across on the shoul-  
ders of a native, the water then  
at low tide being but about four  
feet deep on the bar. Reho-reho  
met the sisters, as usual in a civil  
and friendly manner, seemed a  
little surprised, and at the same  
time gratified, to see so flourish-  
ing a school of native children.  
Taking him into my apartment,  
I gave him leave to recline upon  
my bed, a privilege which he  
generally expects, and which he  
seemed now to enjoy; but soon  
rose to hear me read some passa-  
ges of Scripture, particularly the  
ten commandments, in his own  
language. From these specimens  
of our translation, I took occa-  
sion to suggest to him the impor-  
tance of obtaining the Tahitian  
books, to aid us in translating the  
Scriptures for him and his peo-  
ple. Seating himself then with  
the school, he was pleased to hear  
them read and spell, and to read  
himself a few words in the spell-  
ing book, two or three verses in  
John's Gospel, and several select  
passages from a large Scripture  
card, which I had before present-  
ed to Tamoree. Among the  
Scriptures which he read with a  
little assistance, were the follow-  
ing—"Thou God, seest me."—  
"Prepare to meet thy God."—  
"We shall all stand before the  
judgment seat of Christ." These  
and others, I endeavoured to ex-  
pound to him in a short and lucid  
manner, while he listened with  
peculiar attention. He seems not  
to have lost what he had acquir-  
ed in the art of reading, though  
it is a year since he laid aside his  
book, and were he now disposed  
to resume it, he might soon be  
forward to the foremost in our  
schools. Having protracted his  
visit more than an hour, and sur-  
veyed the different apartments of  
the house, the several employ-  
ments of the family, &c. &c. he  
retired, attended by his train.—  
Tamoree, taking each member of  
the family kindly by the hand,  
left us with his usual friendly  
smile.

*An old Treaty renewed.*  
Tamoree proposes, in a very  
formal manner, to surrender him-  
self, his island, and all that he  
has, to Reho-reho; and with some  
agitation addressed him to this  
effect,—  
"King Reho-reho, hear—when  
your father was alive, I acknow-  
ledged him as my superior. Since  
his death, I have considered you  
as his rightful successor, and ac-  
cording to his appointment, as  
king. Now I have a plenty of  
muskets and powder, and a plen-  
ty of men at command,—these,  
with the vessels I have bought,  
the fort, and guns, and the island,  
all are yours. Do with them as  
you please. Send me where you  
please. Place what chief you  
please as governor here." Nike,  
the Karakekoah chief, addressed  
the council in few words, and  
referring to the treaty made be-  
tween the two kings, confirmed  
the fact, that Tamoree had held  
this island under Tamahamaha.  
A solemn silence pervaded the  
house for some time, while all  
waited, with deep solicitude, to  
hear the reply of the young king,  
on which so much appeared to be  
suspended. Then, with a mild  
and manly aspect, he addressed  
Tamoree as follows—"I did not  
come to take away your island.—  
I do not wish to place any one  
over it. Keep your island, and

take care of it just as you have  
done, and do what you please with  
your vessels." To this succeed-  
ed a shout of cheerful and hearty  
approbation from all parties,  
and Tamoree retired from the  
council with a peaceful smile.—  
Thus, without noise or bloodshed,  
the treaty, made with the late  
king, is recognized and ratified  
with his son and successor,—a  
treaty, which allowed Tamoree  
the peaceful possession of the lee-  
ward islands, as tributary king.  
In this transaction it is difficult to  
say which of the two has shown  
the most sagacity or magnanimi-  
ty.

*Journey across the Island.*  
30. Mr. Whitney and myself  
set out early to go across the  
island. Our reasons for under-  
taking this tour at this time, were  
principally, to explore the coun-  
try, to see the inhabitants at their  
dwellings and employments, to  
meet the two kings on the oppo-  
site side of the Island; to seek  
their favour by proper attention  
to them; to express to them our  
wishes that our proposed expedi-  
tion to the Society Isles might  
not be too long delayed; to ob-  
tain, if possible, Reho-reho's ex-  
press approbation of our design  
to teach the people at large to ob-  
serve the Christian Sabbath, and  
other duties of the Gospel.

*Come to the encampment of the  
Kings.*  
31. Dragging our weary steps  
along till just before night, we  
came to the place, on the sea  
shore, about half a mile west of  
the mouth of the river, where the  
two kings and their suit were en-  
camped. Tamoree was sitting  
with his family in his wagon box  
placed on the ground, and defend-  
ed from the fresh trade winds, by  
a large mat suspended by poles.  
Reho-reho, in one of the houses  
of the little cluster, was slumber-  
ing, in the paroxysms of drunken-  
ness. Tamoree very kindly or-  
dered a good supper of tea, sea-  
bread, baked pig, and tara, to be  
set before us, which we set down  
on the green grass to receive, giv-  
ing thanks to God for this season-  
able refreshment; while a multi-  
tude of the inoffensive natives  
were attentively observing us.—  
Tamoree told us he had no house  
for us, or for himself to sleep in,  
as the houses at that place were  
all occupied by Reho-reho and his  
company; but that a temporary  
booth, (composed principally of  
slender poles, ingeniously cover-  
ed with green leaves, were then  
building for himself and family,  
where he politely offered us a  
lodging place with him. Spread-  
ing down their mats on the green  
grass, they made us a comforta-  
ble bed, then five sheets of tappa  
for bed clothes, were presented  
each of us, according to the  
custom of the country, when visi-  
tors tarry through the night.

*Visit to Henerae.*  
August 1. As we wished to im-  
prove the present opportunity to  
explore the district of Henerae, a  
place of primary importance in  
this part of the island, and five  
or six miles distant. Tamoree  
sent a canoe to carry us, and a  
messenger on foot to see that a  
dinner should be provided for us  
there. Henerae has a small fort,  
built of clay, on a verdant hill,  
eligibly situated, but of little  
value; a considerable harbour,  
which is said to be tolerably safe  
for vessels most of the year; a  
pleasant river, 60 or 80 yards  
wide, but which, like most of the  
rivers, has a bar at its mouth; se-  
veral thousand acres of valuable  
land, little cultivated, though wa-  
tered with frequent showers, and  
apparently fertile; together with  
a small population, who might,  
with Christianity, be happy.

*Hospitable attentions of the Na-  
tives.*  
The inhabitants treated us hos-  
pitably. Coming thirsty to the  
foot of fort hill, I asked the na-  
tives, whose huts line the shore,  
for a *neeo*, (cocoa-nut.) One of  
them ran to a tree and brought  
me a large one, containing nearly  
a quart of milk. He tore off the  
thick, fibrous husk with his teeth,



will be launched from  
yard in about three weeks



"In the State of Maine, last, there were no converts of religion. This fact attracted the attention of the clergy, and ministers of the clergy, who held at Gorham in the (October.) Soon after it commenced at North Yarmouth on the 1st of January, 1877. A general fast was held throughout the churches, with prayer for the converts of religion. There are converts in various parts of the State. Among the towns visited, the following: at North Yarmouth have joined the church, and at Gorham, on the 16th of June, 1877 have joined the Baptist church at Palermo, 15 have joined the Baptist church, and 15 are expected to join; at Somers were some time since 300, 60 have united with the Baptists and Methodists. There is attention also at Portland, Gorham, Bath, New Portland, Scarborough, Putnam, Thomaston, Blue Hill and Sedgewick, upwards of 100 have become hopefully joined the Baptist Society within months past.

"As fruits of the State of religion in Berkshire (Mass.) the towns of Pittsfield, Stockbridge, Lee, and Tisbury, average about 100 converts; and the town of Tisbury, which have made a great religion within the months; and the towns of Tisbury, New-Marbleborough, field, and Lanesborough, in each. In Williamstown, Tyngsboro, revivals are progressing. In this country 40 young men are preparing for College, with a view to the Gospel.

Franklin County, (Mass.) field, more than 50 have joined with the church, and are regarded as subjects for work. At Conway and Berwick revivals are progressing. Hawley a work has commenced. In Fairfield County, at Wilton, 63 united with the church on the first Sabbath of May; 30 more are hoped for the work. At New-Canaan, revivals are progressing. At Middlebury a revival, and the conversion of one in Somers.

"Worcester county, 1870 are esteemed hopeful converts at Oakham, and 40 at Northampton. These revivals are progressing. At Providence, (Rhode Island) about 80 hopeful converts. At Windham, (New Hampshire) united with the church in May.

"At South Salem, (New Hampshire) at East Hampton on Long Island, are revivals. The revivalists of New York, are progressing.

"One hundred have been added to Mr. Patterson's church in Philadelphia.

"In Stoddard, (New Hampshire) 60 have recently been added to the church, and 20 have become converts within a few months. Work seems to be extending to the corner of Pelham. The first Sabbath in May, 23 were added to the church in Lyndeborough.

**SUMMARY OF FOREIGN.**

**CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.**—Terror will resound throughout when the new cruelties are made known. All are taken as hostages, have been cut by the host. The generous people, Digeon, is the most to be had gone into the village, claimed the Turkish amnesty, and time pledged himself to the king's giving pardon. The king in this surrendered all the which the Asiatics fell on, and executed a general massacre without defence, under the Turks, who behaved with refined cruelties. The whole peninsula; the few women were who were sheltered in the consulate, are in the deepest of some Greeks still comb in Asia, but their destruction in these events have excited more, that nobody now would meddle for the Greek family being included in the massacre.

**SEMLIN, June 3.**—Letters of May 23, have been of the plague, from which it is a consternation prevails in the country. The Turks are making great force towards Larina. The English are said to have been in inducing the Sultan to submit to Choumouli Pasha, but soon effect his journey to the Pasha of Salonichi, to march against the Maronites. The Greeks may therefore soon save these parts. Nothing but can save the Greeks, as the and. It is affirmed, that the Turks, both by the sea and by the English officers, have promised entirely to surrender before the termination of negotiation with Russia. A large ship of 50 guns, of the plan of the American, will be launched from Wodan.

of a letter from a gentleman who  
on board the Schooner *Anclote*,  
from Barrios, used Carracas, 22d  
1822.

He was captured on the morning  
26th ult. by boats and men sent  
by the Spanish frigate *Legera*, Com-  
mander Labrado, of 44 guns—the com-  
mander and his first lieutenant were in  
prison. They carried us into Porto  
Cabello, and there condemned the ves-  
sel and cargo, under a pretence that  
we were going to supply the insurgents of  
America. We were plundered of  
everything that was eatable or drink-  
able, with the exception of a little navy  
rum. There was not a chest, trunk,  
nor any part of the vessel, which  
included, but was ransacked. The  
Justice was at the head of the  
troop, and more thirsty for plunder than  
any gambrinus banditti that assisted  
They took even to the empty bot-  
tles of bottles of porter, the cork-  
knives, spoons, pump leather and  
tacks, hand saws, gimblet, ham-  
mers and six or eight fowls remaining in  
the camp, were taken by that brute crew  
The Chief Justice of Porto Cabello  
on the 27th of June to the 14th of  
July we received one and a half pound  
of meat, one and a half pound of beef,  
half pint of rice per day for all  
of us. Our number was six; the bread  
was bad, the beef and rice we never  
saw, the smell being sufficient. They  
on the vessel, and ordered us to  
leave on the 14th inst. We left the  
vessel whole, without ballast, provi-  
sions rigging, to set half our sails—  
loads of bread, and 28 gallons of  
rum was all that we had of any kind of  
staple. There we lay for three days  
The 14, was captured by, and carried  
to the patriot squadron, not more than  
two miles from Porto Cabello. They as-  
sured us to get ballast and water, and  
our provisions of every kind: in-  
stead we treated us with all the kindness  
of a friendship that could possibly have  
been expected or wished for, and let us  
depart, which we did on the 17th inst.  
The same day was brought by the U. S.  
Sloop, Porpoise, Capt. Ramage, who  
brought us into this port." N. Y. Gaz.

**Advice from Vera Cruz to the**  
The advice from Vera Cruz to the  
of June represent the new Em-  
perors very much disposed to favour  
the citizens of the United States, and  
as a proof of his good will towards  
us he has ordered a repeal of the  
laws so far as respects them, which pro-  
hibits for the present, the exportation  
of specie. So far so well. Whatever  
the private motives may be in  
this course, we shall do him  
justice to admit, that it indicates  
a policy on his part, and ought to  
be followed by us as a favourable om-  
en. — or no business was doing at Vera  
cruz and the markets were overstock-  
ed with foreign goods.

DOMESTIC.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PHILA-  
DELPHIA.

**Prison.**—The walls of this vast  
prison are rising slowly above their  
foundation—their base, which extends  
over many places twenty-five or thirty  
feet above the surface of the ground, is  
composed of massive stones, 6 or 8 feet  
high and long, laid across the walls.  
The whole appearance to be done in  
a substantial and workmanlike man-  
ner. The Prison is an oblong square,  
630 feet front on Francis's Lane,  
and 60 feet in depth.

**First Presbyterian Church.**—This  
edifice is nearly completed. The  
building of the kind, it is, perhaps,  
unusually large, if indeed, equalled  
by either in the Union. The man-  
ner in which the front is executed, is  
highly elegant, and reflects much  
credit on its architect. The portico is  
supported by six Ionic columns, the pe-  
diment of which is much relieved by a  
richly carved cupola. The whole expense  
of the erection of it has been  
\$65,000.

**Stephen's Church.**—This building  
is a very fine specimen of Gothic archi-  
tecture, and is composed of free stone.  
The workmen are now engaged in  
finishing the spires, which are uncom-  
monly slender and delicate. They ap-  
pear to be about 12 or 14 feet wide at  
base, and raised to the height of 123  
feet. It is expected that this build-  
ing will be completed in December.

**Anderson's Church.**—Preparations  
are being made for the erection of  
this Church in which, if executed agree-  
ably to the plan exhibiting in the Mer-  
chants' Coffee House, will be truly a noble  
structure. The steeple is one of the  
most elegant we have ever seen. Its ver-  
y slender spire constitutes its elegance; its  
simplicity and neatness with beauty,  
and its superfluous ornament. It is to be  
finished in height.

**Arch Street Church.**—(ARCH STREET,  
PHILA.) This building is progressing rapidly; it is  
a handsome commodious building  
and is likewise to be ornamented with  
a steeple 180 feet high, rising directly in  
front towards the street.

**City Hall.**—A very fine and  
substantial edifice of 160 feet front, is  
being erected for this Institution, on Schuyl-  
kill and Cherry streets. The base of the  
columns is all made completely firm  
and the walls are already up, and  
it is hoped soon to see the destitute O-  
regon comfortably accommodated  
with its roof.

**Brewery.**—It is stated that a company  
formed under the title of the Philadel-  
phia and Delaware County Brewing  
Company, have purchased the large lot  
at the corner of Filbert and Ten-  
nison streets, late Mrs. Traquair's Stone Yard,  
where they are preparing to erect one  
of the most extensive breweries in the  
United States.

**Water Works.**—The extensive  
series of buildings erected for the New-  
York Water Works are nearly completed.  
They have front of 150 or 200 feet on  
Schuylkill—all are built of free stone  
and appear to be executed in a master-  
ly style. At each end rises a neat Greek  
temple building, above the roof of the other  
with a Portico, supported by four  
columns, facing the Schuylkill. It has  
been already noticed that the Works,  
as completed have been put in suc-  
cessful operation; but it must be re-  
membered that this is but one eighth  
of the power that will be employed  
when the whole is finished. Since the

enthusiastic, it is estimated that \$800,000, have been expended on these noble works, and when completed, and the iron pipes finished, and laid through the streets, it is believed this city may, in this respect, be put in competition with any other in the world.

**NASHVILLE, (TENN.) July 24.**—The Court House in Murfreesboro' was consumed by fire on Thursday morning last. It was discovered about day light, when the fire had made such progress as to render any attempt to extinguish it useless. It was evidently the act of some base incendiary. The citizens of Murfreesboro' promptly united in fitting up the Presbyterian Church, for the use of the General Assembly, which, it is said, will more conveniently accommodate them than the Court House.

**Capt. Johnson,** of the sloop Ocean, from Pensacola, which place he left on the 26th of July, states, that the legislature of the territory had commenced its session, and were transacting business. The publication of the Floridian newspaper was suspended, in consequence of the proprietor's being out of paper.

**Naval.**—The U. S. sloop of war *Hastet*, Captain R. Henley, anchored last evening between Craney Island and Fort Norfolk, from a cruise, and 7 days from Havana. As none of the officers of the Hornet were permitted to come up to town last night, in consequence of the quarantine regulations, we have not been able to collect any intelligence respecting her cruise. We regret to learn that Mr. Henry Myers, a Midshipman on board the Hornet, and youngest son of Moses Myers, Esq. of this Borough, departed this life on Friday last, after an illness of five days.

In the death of this amiable young man, his family has experienced a heavy affliction, and his country deprived of the services of an officer who justified the fairest anticipations of future usefulness and professional eminence. We understand that Captain Henly should have said that his crew were all healthy.

**NORFOLK, August 10.**—It affords us much pleasure to learn that the sick of the Macedonian on Craney Island are rapidly convalescing. Thursday being wet and chilly was very unfavourable to their progress. Three deaths occurred yesterday, but no new cases were added to the number of the sick, which is now 52—12 of whom are very unpromising. Lieutenant Spencer has nearly recovered, and should the weather preserve a consistent temperature, the list of convalescents, it is believed, will be daily augmented. The quarters on the island are very commodious, and the medical attendance as good as could be desired.—*Beacon.*

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**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

A most melancholy accident occurred on board the steam boat Richmond, on her trip from New York to Albany. Mr Benjamin Van Loon, a merchant, of Catskill, went on board at that place to proceed to Albany. While sitting near the window which opens to the machinery, the skirts of his coat were caught by one of the wheels; he was dragged in and instantly severed to pieces, in a most shocking manner. There were 230 passengers on board, of whom a great number were ladies—it is impossible to describe the feelings which it produced on the whole company. The boat proceeded to Albany, where the remains of Mr. Van Loon were put on board the Chancellor, and brought down to Catskill. The Chancellor's colours were half mast, and when within sight of Catskill, the steam boat bell tolled until the corpse was landed on the wharf. The deceased has left a wife and two children.

**AUGUSTA, July 27.**—*Melancholy and horrible consequences of Insanity.*—We have just heard of a most tragical affair that occurred in the upper part of South Carolina—the effect probably of insanity. Mrs. Brook, the perpetratress of what we are about to relate, is represented to have been, about eight years since, a lady of uncommon understanding, and endowed with more than ordinary abilities; since that period of time she became very melancholy, and appeared to be much depressed in spirits until within the last twelve or fifteen months, when her disposition assumed an entire change, and her melancholy gave way to extraordinary cheerfulness. A few days since, her husband, Mr. Andrew Brock, proposed (as was usual) to go to church. She declined going, and strenuously resisted the persuasion that were used to induce her to alter her mind; and also objected to her daughter's going, giving as a reason that her clothes were not properly prepared. He departed alone, and soon after she sent her son away on some errand. The boy (about twelve years old) returned shortly, and on entering the house, was asked by his mother if he knew where his sister was. On his replying that he did not, she desired him to look into the well—he did so, and discovered his sister struggling for life at the bottom of it. His mother, in the mean time had followed him, and made a violent attempt to plunge him into the same place—he, however, fortunately proved too strong, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in overpowering and escaping from her. His first thought was to rescue his young brother from this horrible effect of his mother's insanity; and with extraordinary presence of mind, although exhausted from his recent struggle, as he must have been, he snatched up the child, fled, and succeeded in reaching the residence of a neighbour, about a mile distant. To him he communicated the recent transaction with all haste they proceeded to the habitation of Mr. Brock, and there beheld the wretched and unfortunate creature suspended from a plank in the upper floor and lifeless! They rushed to the well—the child in it was drawn up, but its spirit, too, had fled forever.

Just at this moment the husband was seen approaching by the crowd at the time collected. Little did the wretched man dream of the woe that awaited him—for he seemed to be more than usually cheerful. A few moments sufficed to inform him of his horrible misfortune—it was too much for human nature to bear—he fell prostrate and senseless.

We will conclude the melancholy account by observing that Mr. Brock is worthy and much esteemed man, and that he made a most affectionate and indulgent husband.—*Geo. Adv.*

Among the passengers in the Columbia, arrived at New York, was Mr. Everhart, the only surviving passenger of the Abnion packet ship. A friend who had half an hour's conversation with this gentleman previous to his departure for Philadelphia, received the following particulars from him.

When the ship was thrown on her beam ends, a prodigious destruction took place below; the doors of the state rooms, the tables, board with iron, the furniture, were all destroyed and thrown into heaps. Many of the passengers were severely injured; Gen. Lefebvre Desnoettes had one of his arms broken; Col. Prevost was wounded in the face. She soon righted, and the water which was shipped in the cabin was let below, so that the passengers until near three in the morning were as comfortable as they could be under these distressing circumstances. From the time of her shipping the first sea at 8 o'clock, until near three in the morning, Captain Williams concealed their imminent danger from the passengers, consoling them with the hope of relief at day-light, and of the wind's coming off the shore. They were thus saved much anxiety and distress for the five hours preceding the total destruction of the ship.

At about ten minutes before three the captain perceiving the ship to be embayed and near the breakers, communicated the intelligence, and ordered every one on board forward, which Mr. Everhart considers was the most prudent thing that could be done. Mr. Everhart, from extreme weakness, was the last up the companion, crawling on his hands and knees. At the top he found Ma-lame Garnier, and her child in great distress. He assisted her as well as he could, across the lumber on the deck. The ship struck on two or three rocks before she came to the reef where she lost her bottom, and her decks barely hanging together, were floated inside the reef, immense swells covering all the passengers from time to time. About an hour after she crossed the reef, the swells increased in bulk and frequency. Amongst the last persons he saw alive at this time, was young Mr. Hyde Clarke, holding his wife, and at this period the swells entirely covered the fore-castle, and drowned all who were there. Col. Prevost, by great exertions reached the rock which Mr. Everhart had gained, but was washed off, Mr. Everhart had barely room to stand on one foot. It was a rock that jutted out from the main land. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's bodies were found and interred, and many of the passengers, some weeks after, were washed ashore, so much mutilated, that it was impossible to recognize them. The sailors at an early period were in a state of insubordination; many would not obey orders, and got drunk.—*American.*

On the 4th instant, while some workmen at Shepherdstown, Virginia, were engaged in trying the quality of some rifle powder, a spark communicated to a keg containing twenty-five pounds, and blew the shop to pieces. Three persons in the shop at the time were shockingly burned, but no lives were lost.

The Grand Jury of Berks county, Pa. found at their last session, 23 true bills, most of which were for larceny, and asault and battery.

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## THE STAR.

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### WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1822.

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The following extract from the "Friend of India" contains several interesting remarks on the system of religion, which is taught in the Vedas, the sacred books of India. The fantastic ideas, which characterize this system, furnish evidence of the indispensable necessity of an authentic revelation from God. And yet this system, with all the unalterable abominations to which it has given origin and sanction, is regarded by the opposers of missions, as constituting no motive for the introduction of the Gospel. Attempts to illuminate this mental gloom, and to inculcate opinions more worthy of the character of God, and more conducive to the promotion of true piety and virtue, are treated as chimerical and vain:

1. The Veda System strips God entirely of the power of creation. While it acknowledges that He necessarily existed from an unknown period, it never allows Him to have created a single object.—The idea of a created Spirit, distinct from the Deity, and dependent on Him, never seems to have entered the mind of a Hindoo: it seems indeed that idea from which the human mind turns with peculiar dislike. Emanation, individuation, any thing the most unreasonable, is adopted, rather than creation, which implies both dependence and accountability. By this system, all spirit, as Mr. Schmiegelow justly observes, is a part of the Deity Himself; it is only the One Spirit individuated by the matter with which it is surrounded; and when this individuating matter is removed, whatever it be, whether human flesh and blood, the body of an irrational animal, or the matter of which trees and all inanimate vegetation is composed, the individuated portion of spirit unites with the great mass, termed Deity, as water in a vessel thrown into the ocean, unites itself with the general mass of waters, the moment the vessel is broken. On this principle the famous argument of Hume in favour of suicide, that it can be of little consequence what direction

is given to a few ounces of human blood, is quite in point; it can matter but little indeed what direction is given to a portion of individuated spirit; to free it from its place of confinement, can be no very criminal act, though this be done by destroying the living body of a parent, a mother, the tenderest relative, or the greatest benefactor.

This doctrine, while at first sight it has an appearance of sublimity and mental greatness, is in reality the meanest and the most unworthy of God that can be imagined. It identifies Him precisely with man. Men find that while they can produce certain effects on others around them, they cannot create even the smallest insect. They therefore infer and impiously affirm, that the Deity is totally unable to create, in other words, "that He is altogether such one as themselves." If it be said that this system at least allows His ability to create Matter, it cannot be concealed that even this is denied Him by the generality of the Vedanta philosophers; for, according to them, *Prikriti* and *Pooroosa*, Matter and Spirit, existed from eternity. Spirit they designate by the term *Pooroosa*, and Matter or Nature by the term *Prikriti*; but they never say that *Pooroosa* created *Prikriti*; the latter, in other words, Matter, is merely operated upon and individuated by what they term Spirit; and none of them hesitate to affirm that Matter is eternal, as well as Spirit. Thus by this system, is the Deity robbed wholly of His creating power, and reduced to the level of His creature man.

2. Further, there is something in this system which places pure Spirit or Deity far below man.—By all it is earnestly contended, that of pure Spirit, *Intellect* forms no attribute whatever! Intellect they esteem neither matter nor spirit, but a superadded something which must be got rid of before *Muksha*, or liberation from all that is not Spirit, can be obtained. Deity or Spirit therefore, is supposed to have neither will nor design, prior to its coming into contact with matter. According to this system, it is scarcely any thing but mere Vitality; and its operations are little beyond those of a blind, insensible agent, the waters of the ocean for example, which must of course run together when every opposing body is removed. The transition from this to the belief that a river is God, is surely not very wonderful.

3. By denying to God considered as pure Spirit, His creating power and all *intellect*, this system robs Him of all that goodness which creation displays, as well as of that wisdom by which alone Divine goodness can manifest itself. That which is *Chinmatra* the term used to express pure Spirit, can have no attributes. Thus does this grand, this monstrous error, degrade the Deity far below even His own creatures.—Men do sometimes discover a degree of wisdom in the course of their actions; and in cases of common life, even among the Hindoos, a degree of benevolence and pity is occasionally displayed. But this system, destructive to every species of morality, while it denies the benevolent affections of pure Spirit, refuses to recognize the existence of these feelings even among men, under any other idea than that of *maya* or delusion. Thus every thing benevolent and kind in human action is discarded, every thing wise and good is discountenanced; and when a man arrives at the highest point of perfection, he becomes dead to every feeling of affection, esteem, admiration, and love, and is incapable of suffering,—or enjoyment.

4. But, as already hinted, with these attributes, is necessarily swept away at once, all idea of that dependence on God, and of that accountability to Him, which while they form the joy of every upright mind, have been the terror of the wicked in every age of the world. If God hath not created us both body and spirit, of course we are neither dependent on Him, nor in any way accountable to Him. Nor has He of course given any Law to man as the declaration of His will, and as the immutable standard of right and wrong, of virtue and vice, of sin and holiness.—Nor does He of this system, possess either will or power to punish mankind, for their evil conduct. Men have indeed no evil actions to form the subject of inquiry or punishment; all they do is *maya*, delusion, or illusion merely an appearance, rather than

\* This one Spirit or Deity, is the 'self' of man, the body not being counted worthy the name. It is *Atma*, and man is *self-souls*, is *Atma*.

† Or *Muksha*, being the liberating Spirit from all that is not Spirit, and incorporating it with the universal Spirit destroys all individuality; and the identity of every one who arrives at it, is lost; personal identity being gone, suffering or enjoyment can be experienced: the man is lost.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.											
JUNE.											
AUGUSTA, ME.						WASHINGTON, D. C.					
Day of month.	Time, P. M.	Winds.	Weather.	Day of month.	Time, P. M.	Day of month.	Time, P. M.	Winds.	Weather.	Day of month.	Time, P. M.
170	S. E.	cloud	188	S. W.	cloud	1	8.55	S. W.	cloud	1	8.55
272	S.	cloud	283	W.	cloud	2	8.55	S. W.	cloud	2	8.55
368	W.	clear	390	S.	cloud	3	9.00	S. W.	cloud	3	9.00
451	E.	cloud	472	N.	cloud	4	9.00	S. W.	cloud	4	9.00
537	N. W.	cloud	576	N.	cloud	5	9.00	S. W.	cloud	5	9.00
667	S. W.	cloud	662	N.	cloud	6	9.00	S. W.	cloud	6	9.00
739	S.	cloud	772	S.	cloud	7	9.00	S. W.	cloud	7	9.00
862	S. E.	rain	884	W.	cloud	8	9.00	S. W.	cloud	8	9.00
965	W.	clear	982	S.	cloud	9	9.00	S. W.	cloud	9	9.00
1078	N. W.	clear	1085	N.	cloud	10	9.00	S. W.	cloud	10	9.00
1175	S. W.	clear	1190	S.	cloud	11	9.00	S. W.	cloud	11	9.00
1287	N. E.	cloud	1293	N.	cloud	12	9.00	S. W.	cloud	12	9.00
1389	N. W.	clear	1378	N.	cloud	13	9.00	S. W.	cloud	13	9.00
1473	S.	clear	1473	S.	cloud	14	9.00	S. W.	cloud	14	9.00
1578	S.	clear	1582	S.	cloud	15	9.00	S. W.	cloud	15	9.00
1691	S. W.	cloud	1636	S.	cloud	16	9.00	S. W.	cloud	16	9.00
1779	W.	rain	1778	S.	cloud	17	9.00	S. W.	cloud	17	9.00
1875	S.	rain	1872	S.	cloud	18	9.00	S. W.	cloud	18	9.00
1972	S.	cloud	1976	S.	cloud	19	9.00	S. W.	cloud	19	9.00
3073	S.	rain	3080	S.	cloud	20	9.00	S. W.	cloud	20	9.00
2183	S.	cloud	2172	S.	cloud	21	9.00	S. W.	cloud	21	9.00
2291	S. W.	clear	2250	S.	cloud	22	9.00	S. W.	cloud	22	9.00
2380	N.	clear	2364	S.	cloud	23	9.00	S. W.	cloud	23	9.00
2482	N.	cloud	2484	S.	cloud	24	9.00	S. W.	cloud	24	9.00
2581	S.	clear	2584	S.	cloud	25	9.00	S. W.	cloud	25	9.00
2679	S.	rain	2682	S.	cloud	26	9.00	S. W.	cloud	26	9.00
2777	W.	clear	2779	S.	cloud	27	9.00	S. W.	cloud	27	9.00
2880	W.	rain	2882	S.	cloud	28	9.00	S. W.	cloud	28	9.00
2987	S. W.	rain	2986	S.	cloud	29	9.00	S. W.	cloud	29	9.00
3070	S.	rain	3085	S.	cloud	30	9.00	S. W.	cloud	30	9.00

CINCINNATI.						
Weather.	Bar of inch.	Ther. Temp.	Wind.	Bar of inch.	Ther. Temp.	Wind.
clear	30.81	N. W.	rain	30.81	N. W.	rain
clear	2.85	O	clear	2.85	O	clear
clear	3.83	O	clear	3.83	O	clear
E. cloud	4.87	N. W.	E. cloud	4.87	N. W.	E. cloud
E. cloud	5.86	E.	E. cloud	5.86	E.	E. cloud
E. rain	6.88	N. E.	E. cloud	6.88	N. E.	E. cloud
E. cloud	7.84	O	clear	7.84	O	clear
E. cloud	8.83	W.	clear	8.83	W.	clear
E. cloud	9.88	S. W.	clear	9.88	S. W.	clear
E. clear	10.79	O	rain	10.79	O	rain
E. cloud	11.39	S. W.	E. cloud	11.39	S. W.	E. cloud
E. clear	12.83	S. W.	E. cloud	12.83	S. W.	E. cloud
E. clear	13.83	S. E.	clear	13.83	S. E.	clear
E. clear	14.89	S. W.	clear	14.89	S. W.	clear
E. clear	15.88	N. E.	clear	15.88	N. E.	clear
E. clear	16.84	N. E.	clear	16.84	N. E.	clear
E. clear	17.83	N. W.	clear	17.83	N. W.	clear
E. clear	18.80	W. S. W.	clear	18.80	W. S. W.	clear
E. clear	19.69	S. E.	clear	19.69	S. E.	clear
E. clear	20.84	S. W.	clear	20.84	S. W.	clear
E. clear	21.81	S. W.	clear	21.81	S. W.	clear
E. clear	22.82	E.	clear	22.82	E.	clear
E. clear	23.35	E.	clear	23.35	E.	clear
E. clear	24.84	S. W.	clear	24.84	S. W.	clear
E. clear	25.84	E.	clear	25.84	E.	clear
E. clear	26.82	S. W.	clear	26.82	S. W.	clear
E. clear	27.81	O	clear	27.81	O	clear
E. clear	28.82	S. E.	clear	28.82	S. E.	clear
E. clear	29.72	O	clear	29.72	O	clear
E. clear	30.72	O	clear	30.72	O	clear



POETRY.

AMERICAN POETRY.

By Mr. Bryant.

To him who in the face of Nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks  
A various language; for his gayer hours  
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile  
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides  
Into his darker musing, with a mild  
And gentle sympathy, that steals away  
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts  
Of the last bitter hour come like a light  
Over thy spirit, and images  
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,  
And breath - and darkness, and the narrow house,  
Make that to shudder, and grow sick at heart;  
Go forth under the open sky, and let  
To Nature's teachings, while from all around -  
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air -  
Comes a still voice - yet a few days and thee  
The all-beholding sun shall see no more  
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,  
Where thy pale form was laid with many tears,  
Nor in the embrace of ocean shall exist  
Thy longings. Earth that nourished thee, shall claim  
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again;  
And last that humble trace, surrendering up  
Thine individual being, shalt thou go  
To mix with her elements,  
To be a brother to the insensible rock,  
And to the sluggish clay, which the rude swain  
Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak  
Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce thy mould.  
Yet not to thy eternal resting place  
Shalt thou retire alone - nor could'st thou wish  
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down  
With patriarchs of the infant world - with kings,  
The powerful - the earth-wise, the good,  
Fair forms, and lofty seats of ages past,  
All in one mighty sepulchre. The little  
Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun - the vales  
Stretching in pensile quietude between  
The venerable woods - rivers that move  
In majesty, and the complaining brooks  
That make the meadows green - and poured round all,

Old Ocean's grey and melancholy waste -  
Are but the solemn decorations all  
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,  
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,  
Are shining on the sad abodes of death,  
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread  
The globe, are but a handful to the tribes  
That slumber in its bosom. - Take the wings  
Of morning, and the barren desert pierce,  
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods  
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound  
Save his own dashings - yet, the dead are there,

LITERARY.

Extracts from a work recently published  
in London, entitled "A voice of St.  
Helen."

"Napoleon showed me the  
marks of two wounds, one a very  
deep scar above the left knee,  
which, he said, he had received  
in his first campaign of Italy, and  
it was of so serious a nature, that  
the surgeons were in doubt whether  
it might not be ultimately nec-  
essary to amputate. He observed,  
that when he was wounded, it  
was always kept a secret, in order  
not to discourage the soldiers.  
The other was on the toe, and had  
been received at Eckmuhl. 'At  
the Siege of Acre,' continued he,  
'a shell thrown by Sydney Smith,  
fell at my feet. Two soldiers, who  
were close by, seized, and closely  
embraced me, one in front, and the  
other on one side, and made a  
rampart of their bodies for me  
against the effect of the shell,  
which exploded, and overwhelmed  
us with sand. We sunk into the  
hole formed by its bursting; one  
of them was wounded. I made  
them both officers. One has since  
lost a leg at Moscow, and com-  
manded at Vincennes when I left  
Paris. When he was summoned  
by the Russians, he replied, that  
as soon as they sent him back the  
leg he had lost at Moscow, he  
would surrender the fortress. Many  
times in my life,' continued he,  
'have I been saved by soldiers  
and officers throwing themselves  
before me when I was in the most  
imminent danger.'

"At Arcola when I was advancing,  
Colonel Mearns, my Aid-de-  
camp, threw himself before me,  
covered me with his body, and  
received the wound which was  
destined for me. He fell at my  
feet, and his blood spouted up in  
my face. - He gave his life to pre-  
serve mine. Never yet, I believe,  
has there been such devotion  
shown by soldiers as mine has  
manifested for me. In all my mis-  
fortunes, never has the soldier,  
even when expiring, been want-  
ing to me - never has man been  
served more faithfully by his  
troops. - With the last drop of  
blood gushing out of their veins,  
they exclaimed 'Vive l'Empereur!'

The account of Moreau's death;  
as coming from Buonaparte, is  
well worthy of quotation.

"In the battle before Dresden,

I observed an attack to be made  
upon the allies by both flanks of  
my army. While the manoeuvres  
for this purpose were executing,  
the centre remained motionless.  
At a distance from this to the  
outer gate, I observed a group of  
persons collected together on  
horseback. Concluding that they  
were endeavouring to observe my  
manoeuvres, I resolved to disturb  
them, and called to a captain of  
artillery, who commanded a field  
battery of eighteen or twenty  
pieces: Jettez une douzaine de  
boulets a la fois dans ce groupe  
la, peutetre y en a quelques peti-  
tits généraux. (Throw a dozen  
of bullets at once into that group;  
perhaps there are some little gen-  
erals in it.) It was done instan-  
tly. One of the balls struck More-  
au, carried off both his legs and  
went through his horse. Many  
more, I believe, who were near  
him, were killed and wounded.  
A moment before, Alexander had  
been speaking to him. Moreau's  
legs were amputated not far from  
the spot.

"One of his feet, with the boot  
upon it, which the surgeon had  
thrown upon the ground, was  
brought by a peasant to the king  
of Saxony, with information that  
some officer of great distinction  
had been struck by a cannon shot.  
The king, conceiving that the  
name of the person might, per-  
haps, be discovered by the boot,  
sent it to me. It was examined  
at my head-quarters, but all that  
could be ascertained was, that the  
boot was neither of English, nor  
of French manufacture. The next  
day, we were informed that it was  
the leg of Moreau. 'It is not a  
little extraordinary,' continued  
Napoleon, 'that in an action a  
short time afterwards, I ordered  
the same artillery officer, with the  
same guns, and under nearly sim-  
ilar circumstances, to throw eight-  
een or twenty bullets at once into  
a concourse of officers collected  
together, by which General Saint  
Priest, another Frenchman, a traitor  
and a man of talent, who had  
a command in the Russian army,  
was killed, along with many others.'

"Nothing," continued the Em-  
peror, 'is more destructive than a  
discharge of a dozen or more  
guns at once amongst a group of  
persons. - From one or two they  
may escape; but from a number  
discharged at a time, it is almost  
impossible. After at Esling, when  
I had caused my army to go over  
to the Isle of Lobau, there was  
for some weeks, by common and  
tacit consent on both sides be-  
tween the soldiers, not by any  
agreement between the generals,  
a cessation of firing, which indeed  
had produced no benefit, and only  
killed a few unfortunate sentinels.  
I rode out every day in different  
directions. No person was mole-  
sted on either side. One day,  
however, riding along with Oudinot,  
I stopped for a moment upon  
the edge of the Island, which was  
about eighty toises distant from  
the opposite bank, where the en-  
emy was. They perceived us, and  
knowing me by the little hat and  
grey coat, they pointed a three-  
pounder at us. The ball passed  
between Oudinot and me, and was  
very close to both of us. We  
put spurs to our horses, and  
speedily got out of sight. Under  
the actual circumstances, the at-  
tack was little better than murder;  
but if they had fired a dozen  
guns at once they must have killed  
us."

SCIENTIFIC.

Remarks on FEVERS, called Malaria,  
by G. Brocchi, author of the Physical  
State of the soil of Rome. - From the  
Edinburgh Review, No. 72, for Fe-  
bruary, 1822.

Few of our general readers  
know that all the fevers, properly  
so called, which mysterious Na-  
ture has provided for the partial  
depopulation of this globe, for  
checking, as it would appear, the  
too rapid increase of mankind, are  
divided into two classes; some-  
times rather distinguishable by  
their causes than their effects. -  
One of these appears to be pro-  
duced by certain changes in the  
animal economy, which, while they  
derange the subject itself, compel  
it to generate a volatile and un-  
known substance, that may be  
communicated to other subjects;  
reproducing similar diseases ad-  
infinitum. This unknown matter is  
contagion; and its produce are the  
various contagious fevers. The  
other class of fevers puts on a far  
greater diversity of aspect; but  
these are not contagious inas-  
much as they cannot be commu-  
nicated from one individual to an-  
other. Numerically considered,  
the diseases of this class far exceed  
those of the former; and considered  
as to their destructive effects,  
the ravages which they commit  
on health and life surpass those of  
the contagious fevers in a very  
great degree. These are the dis-  
eases which form the peculiar  
scourge of hot climates; which  
interfere with the pursuits of com-  
merce, and aggravate the ravages

of war; often also defeating the  
best laid plans of politicians and  
leaders of armies.

As the invincible exciting cause  
of contagious fevers is a substance  
generated by the human body, so,  
that of the latter class is an equal-  
ly invisible and diffusive sub-  
stance, produced apparently from  
vegetating soils, under peculiar  
circumstances of heat and mois-  
ture. But as this matter is not  
intercommunicable from one per-  
son to another, so, neither can it  
be detained and preserved in dead  
matter, as is the substance that  
excites the fevers of the first class.  
To suffer from it, it is absolutely  
necessary that the human body  
should be exposed to its influence  
where it is produced; nor does it  
appear that even in this its natural  
state, it can easily be wafted very  
far through the atmosphere. -  
Whatever may be the nature of  
this obscure and invisible material,  
it is the essential ingredient of  
that which the Italians call Mala-  
ria; being the marsh miasma of  
medical writers.

The principal and most destruc-  
tive disease produced by miasma,  
is the remittent fever of hot cli-  
mates; a fever so varying in its  
characters as sometimes to be con-  
tinuous, at other intermittent: in  
which the latter case, it passes in-  
to the popular diversion of Ague.  
Of this nature are the well known  
jungle fevers of India, the pesti-  
lential disease of Batavia, the fe-  
vers of the hot and moist African  
shore, the indigenous Yellow fe-  
ver of the West Indies, and many  
others known under different  
names to physicians, which we  
need not enumerate. Of similar  
character, but far less severe, in  
ordinary seasons at least, are the  
fevers of the Don of the Crimea,  
of Holland, of Greece, and the  
disease of Italy, the Malaria fever  
of our author. When most viru-  
lent, these have the character of  
remittents; when less so, they are  
intermittents; presenting all the  
various types of that variety - quar-  
tan, tertian, and quotidian. In  
colder climates, or in situations  
where the miasma is generated,  
either in less abundance or in a  
state less concentrated, possibly  
also from a different state of the  
patients affected by it, the milder  
agues take the place of the severe  
intermittents, as happens in our  
own country. In these cases the  
disease is rarely fatal, at least im-  
mediately, however it may lay the  
foundations of incurable chronic  
disorders. It further appears,  
that the same miasma may, under  
peculiar circumstances, produce  
dysentery; and of this character  
are the prevailing disorders of  
this nature so fatal in campaigns,  
and so common in the warmer  
climates of the globe, although  
there is also a dysentery of a con-  
tagious nature, arising from the  
same poison, that produces the fe-  
vers of that class. To dissenter  
we may add cholera; as being al-  
so, under certain circumstances,  
the produce of the exhalations of  
marshy ground.

MISCELLANY.

A gentleman of the city of New York,  
who lately visited Rhode-Island and  
this state, in the new steam boat line,  
has given, in the Commercial Ad-  
vertiser, some highly complementary  
sketches of the Institutions and im-  
provements in this place and vicinity.  
As a sample of his style and correct-  
ness, we extract the following:  
[Col. Sentinel.

We took leave of the Ex-Presi-  
dent at 1 o'clock, and on our re-  
turn spent a couple of hours in  
viewing the farm of the Hon. Josiah  
Quincy, formerly a Representa-  
tive in Congress, and now Judge  
of the Municipal Court of Boston.  
Judge Q. in addition to his pro-  
fessional duties, is a theoretical  
and practical farmer; and I have  
taken the liberty of introducing  
the name of this distinguished  
gentleman because there is a part  
of his system which was entirely  
novel to me, and which I think  
should be more extensively known,  
as I feel persuaded that many of our  
agriculturists may profit by it.  
His farm is extensive, and sur-  
rounded by a flourishing hawthorn  
hedge; but there is not an inter-  
ior fence on the premises. The  
whole presents a single field,  
devoted to all the various pur-  
poses of agriculture. No part of it  
is allotted to pasture, as his cat-  
tle are fed in their stalls, and never  
suffered to run in the field. The  
advantages of this system are  
thus given: Formerly there  
were seven miles of interior fences  
to be kept in repair, and by keep-  
ing the cattle up, the whole of  
this expence is saved. Formerly  
sixty acres of this farm were de-  
voted to pasturage; but now a  
greater number of cattle by one  
third, are kept on the products of  
twenty acres; and I never saw  
cattle in better case. The saving  
by this means is enormous, and  
the immense advantages arising  
from it, too apparent to be dwelt  
upon. During the summer the  
cattle are fed upon grass, green  
oats or barley, cut up the day

previously, and suffered to wilt in  
the sun; and the manure which is  
thus saved, will more than pay  
for the extra trouble and expence.  
The farm is highly cultivated,  
and every kind of grain and vege-  
tables grown in the country, ap-  
pear to have a place. The cultiva-  
tion of carrots it was said was found  
very profitable, and I passed a lot  
of five acres. Near this were al-  
so several acres of cabbages, ruta  
baga, mangel wurtzel, millet, &c.  
&c. Judge Q. has also an exten-  
sive salt manufactory, of 175 cis-  
terns or vats, which, however, he  
contemplates soon to enlarge. The  
salt water is pumped by wind,  
and is let off from one vat to an-  
other - first depositing the sedi-  
ment, then the sulphate or carbo-  
nate of lime, until it becomes  
pure, when it is suffered to stand  
and evaporate by the heat of the  
sun. The crystallizations form  
on the top and settle to the bot-  
tom. I have preserved a beauti-  
ful specimen. One man attends  
to the whole of this concern.  
The residence of Judge Q. is a  
charming situation. The house  
is a neat and spacious building,  
and the grounds, varied in sur-  
face and scenery, tastefully laid  
out and richly adorned. It is  
agreeable to perceive gentlemen of  
such distinguished talents and li-  
terary attainments, toiling thus to  
promote the real interests of the  
country, and affording practical  
proofs, that the pursuits of agri-  
culture are neither servile nor de-  
gradatory.

ABOMINABLE IDOLATRIES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. G. Mumby,  
dated Chinnurah, India Oct. 10, 1821.

The Doorga Poojah (festival of  
the worship of Doorga) of which  
you have no doubt repeatedly  
heard, was celebrated during the  
whole of last week; and whilst  
our ears were stunned with the  
din of idolaters, our hearts were  
pained by beholding iniquity, like  
a mighty torrent, rolling down our  
streets. Let not the highly fa-  
voured inhabitants of the British  
Isles think that the description  
given by St. Paul in the first  
chapter of his Epistle to the Ro-  
mans, applies merely to the wor-  
shippers of Jupiter, Mars, or Ve-  
nus, in the ancient cities of Rome,  
Athens, or Corinth; alas! we are  
constrained in India to behold  
these abominable deed practiced,  
to their full extent, by the wor-  
shippers of Kallee, Doorga, Sheva,  
&c. &c. in Bengal. O that our  
God would appear, and grant that  
his gospel which produced such  
glorious effects in the days of the  
Apostle, may be attended with  
power equally victorious in this  
benighted land! We do not de-  
spair; but labour, wait, and pray,  
not doubting that the eyes of some  
future labourers will be blessed by  
beholding such delightful events.

LORD ROCHESTER.

A comparison of the 53d chap-  
ter of Isaiah with the account  
given in the four Evangelists of  
the sufferings of Christ, became  
the instrument of convincing this  
witty and wicked earl. It is said  
that "Mr. Parsons, in order to  
his conviction, read to him the  
53d chapter of Isaiah, and com-  
pared it with our saviour's pas-  
sion, that he there might see a  
prophecy concerning it, written  
many ages before it was done;  
which the Jews, that still blas-  
phemed Christ, still kept in their  
hands as a book divinely inspired.  
The earl told Bishop Burnet, that  
as he heard it read, he felt an  
inward force upon him, which did  
so enlighten his mind and con-  
vince him, that he could resist it  
no longer; for the words had an  
authority which did shoot like  
rays or beams in his mind; so  
that he was not only convinced by  
the reasoning he had about it,  
which satisfied his understanding,  
but by a power which did so ef-  
fectually constrain him, that he  
did ever after as firmly believe in  
his Saviour as if he had seen him  
in the clouds. He had it read so  
often to him, that he had got it by  
heart, and went through great  
part of it, in discourse with the  
bishop, with a sort of heavenly  
pleasure, giving him his reflec-  
tions upon it." See Burnet's life  
of the Earl of Rochester.

The late ARCHDEACON PALEY,  
who had naturally a weak voice,  
submitted to the Churchwardens  
of Dalston, near Carlisle, (of which  
parish he was the Vicar,) the pro-  
prietor of having a sounding-board  
over his pulpit. While the matter  
was discussing in the Vestry, "O,"  
said a thrifty Farmer, "if the Doc-  
tor would but speak as loud in the  
pulpit as he does at christenings  
and on tithe-days, I think there  
would be no occasion to put the  
parish to the expence of a sound-  
ing-board." - The Doctor, with his  
characteristic mildness, said,  
"Friend, you are mistaken; you  
hear much better out of the church  
than in it. When a man's worldly  
business is concerned, he is so  
sharp-eared that he can hear even

a whisper; but the Preacher needs  
the voice of JOHN THE BAPTIST to  
rouse Sleepers." This silenced  
the satirical Farmer, who felt con-  
scious of having frequently indulged  
in a nap during the Doctor's ser-  
mons.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS,

BY LOOKER & REYNOLDS,

FOR PUBLISHING A WEEKLY PAPER,

Devoted to the Interests of Imma-  
nuel's Kingdom, more especial-  
ly in the West,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE HERALD OF GRACE.

BY JOSHUA P. SLACK.

Minister of the Baptist Denomination  
Cincinnati.

A PAPER of this description, con-  
ducted by respectable talents, at Chillicothe,  
O. and at that time, it is believed, the  
only one published west of the moun-  
tains, has recently been discontinued or  
removed. Under the auspices of the  
BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION at  
Washington City, a very interesting pa-  
per, entitled "Columbian Star," has just  
began to circulate extensively. At Phil-  
adelphia and Boston, similar publica-  
tions are issued. These all have their  
claims upon the patronage of the reli-  
gious public, according to their respec-  
tive proportions of merit. But it is ob-  
vious, that their circulation, at so great  
a distance, must of necessity be very lim-  
ited; and it is no less obvious, that those  
publications, in themselves excellent,  
are not adapted to the state of things in  
this country. These things duly con-  
sidered, it is the opinion of the Editor,  
and of others to whom the project has  
been submitted, that such a paper is  
greatly needed in the Western States,  
and that no place offers equal advan-  
tages with Cincinnati, for aid in the  
editorial department, or equal facilities for  
extensive distribution.

The primary objects to which the col-  
umns of this paper will be devoted, are -

1. Religious Intelligence, derived from  
eastern publications and personal corre-  
spondence, concerning the progress of  
the Redeemer's Kingdom under the la-  
bours of various Christian denomina-  
tions at home, and at the several mis-  
sionary stations, now occupied in differ-  
ent parts of the civilized and savage  
world.
2. Biblical Criticism; or remarks and  
dissertations upon various portions of  
sacred scripture, intended to obviate  
difficulties, remove apparent obscurities,  
and to supply a rational and consistent  
method of interpretation.
3. Original Essays, upon moral, reli-  
gious and literary subjects; and occa-  
sionally a practical sermon.
4. Historical Information, concerning  
the Church of Christ in different ages,  
and the Biography of distinguished Di-  
vines, and other personages, both an-  
cient and modern.
5. Reviews of religious and literary  
publications, especially such as are like-  
ly to circulate through the western states.
6. Occasional views of the most impor-  
tant controversies that are now agitated  
in different parts of the Church of Christ,  
especially in America.
7. The Science of the Human Mind, with  
its relation to the doctrines of the divine  
word, and the principal points of reli-  
gious experience.

These are some of the most impor-  
tant topics which, it is hoped, will at  
different times engage the attention of  
the Reader - topics evidently of great  
importance to the interests of truth and  
righteousness. The Editor supposed it  
necessary to exhibit a rapid outline of  
the most prominent features of the con-  
templated work; but would seriously  
deprecate the suspicion of ostentation.  
It is undertaken in the fear of God, and  
with an ardent desire to promote his  
declarative glory; and the utmost ex-  
ertions will be made to fulfil every ex-  
pectation and every desire of the friends of  
Zion.

After the subscriber had deter-  
mined to embark in this attempt, he was  
informed that the Rev. Mr. Arthur, of  
this city, had just engaged in a similar  
work; the co-incidence was unexpected,  
and somewhat regretted; but these  
proposals were immediately withdrawn,  
until it was ascertained, that a subscrip-  
tion had been secured by that gentleman,  
of sufficient extent to warrant him in  
proceeding. It is now presumed that  
unfriendly motives cannot be imputed.  
The Herald will not be devoted exclu-  
sively to the interests of any party; but  
its principal reliance for patronage, will  
be placed upon the zeal and friendship  
of the Baptist Denomination. It cannot  
therefore greatly interfere with the  
range of "The Cincinnati Remem-  
brancer."

J. P. SLACK.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The paper will contain eight quarto  
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\$3.50 cents; but of those who may be  
disposed to pay in advance, Two Dol-  
lars and Fifty Cents will be received in  
full. It is in quarto form, for the greater  
convenience of filing and binding.
- II. No subscription for less than a  
year will be accepted. The paper will  
be continued in every case (at the op-  
tion of the Editor,) until all arrears are  
paid, and a desire to relinquish it be  
expressed to the publishers, in due  
time.
- III. Letters to the Editor or Pub-  
lishers, respecting the paper, must be  
post paid. When this is neglected, the  
postage will be charged to the writer.
- IV. The publication will commence  
as soon as it shall be ascertained that  
there is sufficient patronage to ensure  
the success of the undertaking.
- \* Subscribers must be very particu-  
lar to mention their place of residence,  
or the nearest post-office in their neigh-  
bourhood, so that their papers may be  
directed with the utmost precision.  
Cincinnati, July 6, 1822.

New Spring Goods

CLEMENT T. COOTE has  
just from Philadelphia his  
chases, comprising a select  
Fancy Articles, and an exten-  
sive assortment of British, French,  
mestic, Seasonable Goods, which  
sell cheap. Amongst them are  
ing:

Rich Levantines  
Gros de Naples  
Figured Silks, very rich  
Black and white figured,  
tins  
Plaid, striped and coloured  
Figured and fancy striped  
Zelia Handkerchiefs and  
Plaid and figured Handker-  
Canton Crapes  
Transparent white Velvet  
Gimp Trimmings  
Crim'd and plain Italian  
Cambric, Jaconet, Boile,  
Muslins  
Fancy Muslins and Ginghams  
Gingham and Muslin Net-  
Silk Suspender and Elastic  
Blue and yellow Nankens  
Cambric Prints, new style  
Valencia and Marcelline  
Independent Handkerchiefs  
Gentlemen's Leghorns  
Thread Lace and Edging  
Figured and plain Patent  
Ribbons, a superb assort-  
Children's, misses' and  
Shoes full assortment  
Black Denim Satin and  
nelle Slippers  
Misses' Gimp Bonnets  
Handsome Gimp Bands  
Wilmington and Oxford  
Printed Furniture Calicoes  
Calicoes and Shawls  
Brown and bleached Sheet-  
and Sheetings  
Plaid, Stripes, and Chambray  
Fancy Reticules  
3-4 and 4-4 Checks  
ap 27 - 1f.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully  
his friends, and the public,  
that he has removed his  
former place, immediately  
to the north side of Penn-  
between Gen. Walter Jones  
and Mr. Gibsons's Grocery  
he has just opened a fresh  
seasonable

Dry Goods.

among them are many  
articles for Ladies; and  
continuance of public  
July 27 - 3f. JOHN

Dr. Staughton's

FOR SALE AT THE CORNER  
AND BY DAY'S AND  
THE ADDRESS  
Delivered at  
Opening of the Columbian  
9th January, 1822  
By the Rev. Dr. William  
President of the Institute  
Price 25 cents - and a  
for larger quantities.  
Feb 2 -

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH GIBSON has  
informing his friends,  
ington and Georgetown, that  
moved his Grocery Store  
town to Washington City,  
sylvania Avenue, adjoining  
of Gen. Walter Jones, and  
site the Old Theatre, where  
on hand, and intends to keep  
assortment of Groceries and  
consisting principally of the  
mentioned articles, viz.  
Imperial, Hyson, Young  
Souchong Teas,  
Coffee and Chocolate,  
Loaf, Lump, and Brown  
Cogniac Brandy, (old and  
Peach do.)  
Holland Gin, Common  
Whiskey, Jamaica Spirit,  
Madeira, Lisbon, and  
Allspice, Pepper, Starch,  
Fig Balm, Indigo,  
Mould, Dipt, and Sperma-  
Yellow, White, and Brown  
He likewise has on hand,  
keeping for sale,  
Printing Paper, Cartridge  
Writing do. of every kind,  
Blank Blotting do.,  
Blank Leters, Journals,  
Memorandum do. and all  
Books.  
Quills, Sealing Wax, W-  
knives, Counting-house  
Tapes, Lead Pencils, Pen-  
&c. &c. With every arti-  
Stationary line. All  
sell at small profits for  
J. G. wishing to close his  
while in Georgetown, re-  
are indebted to him to make  
payment, as it is entirely  
to grant any longer in-  
mar 9 - 1f.

The Land Office

General Agents  
Is removed to 6th Street,  
Hotel, where persons are re-  
vited to call who have any  
transact in this city, in which  
of an Agent may be re-  
necessary, or can be rendered  
Such of the purchasers of  
lands as failed to avail them-  
provisions of the Act of Con-  
March, 1821, can, through  
this Office, have their  
made, or declarations filed,  
and be made before the  
next, conformably to the  
April last.

Deeds recorded, and  
lands lying in the Illinois,  
Arkansas. -  
N. B. VAN  
June 8 - f  
W  
has a bi-  
"one of the  
lands, but ca-  
wholly, in  
present aff-  
specimen  
of the Gospel  
AT THE COLUMBIAN

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THE COLUMBIAN  
the Gospel